

## LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.  
Bate tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term;  
nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children,  
and three servants or lodgers. *Graunt's Bill.*  
Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with  
multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*  
The gentlewoman begged me to sleep; for that a lodger  
she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 83.*  
Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the  
fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence  
halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-  
four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*
2. One that resides in any place.  
Look in that breast, most dirty dear;  
Says, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.  
I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,  
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to  
another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*  
At night he came  
To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*  
He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of  
his friend. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 155.*  
Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*
2. Place of residence.  
Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,  
The nest of love, the lodging of delight,  
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,  
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*
3. Harbour; covert.  
The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it bet-  
ter to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender  
fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to sleep on.  
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding  
us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.  
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*
2. The highest floor.  
To lull him in his slumber soft,  
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,  
And ever drizzling rain upon the left,  
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. Rooms on high.  
Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,  
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*  
A weasel once made shift to slink  
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTLY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.  
Proudly; haughtily.  
They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak  
*loftily*. *Psal. lxxii. 8.*
2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.  
Three poets in three distant ages born;  
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,  
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; haughtiness.  
Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tem-  
per, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.  
See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,  
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*
2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.  
He knew  
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*
3. Proud; haughty.  
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,  
A lowly fervant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
*Lofty* and four to them that lov'd him not;  
But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner*

## LOG

- And hollow'd fast a floating trough became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*  
The flighted game  
The *log* in secret lock'd.  
2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and  
consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Ar-  
butnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of  
the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calm.*  
A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil.  
*Lev. xiv. 10.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]  
*Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratio's of num-  
bers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Mer-  
chiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr.  
Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of  
artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation,  
and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers  
they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arith-  
metically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition  
and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication  
and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves  
an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extrac-  
tion of roots be performed, by dissolving the *logarithms* of  
the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *n. f.*  
*Loggats* is the ancient name of a play or game, which is  
one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third  
statute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kit-  
tlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of  
wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of  
bowling.  
Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at  
*loggats* with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather  
from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a  
blockhead; a thickskull.  
Where hast been, Hal?  
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or four score  
hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other  
peoples fires. *L'Estrange.*

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peoples fires. *L'Estrange.*

LOGIC. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]  
The art of reasoning.  
*Logic* is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after  
truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logic.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logic*.]  
1. Pertaining to logic; taught in logic.  
The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as be-  
ing too full of *logical* subtilties.  
Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would  
hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*  
We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in  
giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since  
it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logos*, Latin.] A teacher  
or professor of logic; a man versed in logic.  
If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judg-  
ment as invention, he may do great matters.  
If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from  
all other creatures by the faculty of laughter.  
Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke, *Duncan, b. iv.*  
Came whip and spur. *A logician*

## LOL

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an excep-  
tion. *Swift.*  
The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of  
them *loicians*; accordingly they have given method, and  
shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*  
LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry  
logs.

For your sake  
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχηα*.] A contention in words; a  
contention about words.  
Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with  
distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a  
meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

LO'GWOOD. *n. f.*  
*Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought  
to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart  
only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and  
remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It  
grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so  
plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeche. It has  
been long known by the dyers, and was but lately intro-  
duced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astrin-  
gent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* wa-  
ter. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. f.*  
*Lo'hock* is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines  
which are now commonly called Eclegmas, lambatives, or  
linctus.  
*Lo'hocks* and peccorals were prescribed, and venesection re-  
peated. *Wyseman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*lwyn*, Welsh.]  
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.  
2. Loin; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,  
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Virgin mother, hail!  
High in the love of heav'n! yet from my *loins*  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the son  
Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
A multitude I like which the populous north  
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass  
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loiteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend  
time carelessly; to idle.  
Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take  
soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*

When this long delay?  
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*  
Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters*  
it away. *Locke.*  
If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we  
have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of  
the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermon.*

LO'ITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy  
wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish  
and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,  
And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tusser's Husb.*  
The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders,  
vagrabonds, and *loiters*. *Hayward.*  
Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?  
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,  
To search if thou wert come. *Ottway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful  
industry, that we live not like idle *loiters* and truants. *Mere.*  
Ever listless *loiters*, that attend  
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LO'LL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known.  
Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a  
name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom  
lawful.]  
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.  
So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and  
pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Close by a softly murr'ring stream,  
To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron steds, *Hudibras, p. i.*  
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*  
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,  
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd. Pers.*  
We suffer all the invertebrate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

## LON

A lazy, *lolling* sort  
Of ever listless *loiters*. *Duncan, b. iv.*  
2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness  
or play.  
The triple porter of the Stygian seat,  
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*  
With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,  
And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*  
To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out; used of the tongue exerted.  
All authors to their own defects are blind;  
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*  
By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,  
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,  
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

By the wolf were laid the martial twins;  
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung,  
The foster-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*  
LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundish fish.  
LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary.  
Here the lone hour a blank of life displays. *Savage.*  
Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls,  
And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*  
2. Single; without company.  
No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery,  
is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*  
LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of compa-  
ny; disposition to avoid company.  
The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious  
*loneliness*, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

I see  
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find  
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*  
LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude.

I go alone,  
Like to a lone dragon; that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp.*  
Why thus close up the stars  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mist and lone traveller. *Milton.*  
Time has made you dote, and vainly tell  
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Aen.*  
When, fairest princeps,  
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,  
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*  
LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.  
If of court life you knew the good,  
You would leave *loneness*. *Donne.*

I can love  
Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*  
LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.  
You either must the earth from rest disturb,  
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;  
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?  
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear? *Blackmore.*

LO'NG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]  
1. Not short.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*  
He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *Luke xxiii.*  
2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater de-  
gree than either of the other.  
His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*  
We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the  
top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain measure in length.  
Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam. ii. 20.*  
4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.  
Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecd. xii. 5.*  
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be  
*long* upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*  
The physician cutteth off a *long* discourse. *Ecd. x. 10.*

5. Dilatory.  
Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of  
the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecd. xiv. 12.*  
6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps,  
long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at  
any thing desired.  
Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw  
the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*  
By ev'ry circumstance I know he loves;  
Yet he but doubts, and parties, and casts out  
Many a *long* look-for succour. *Dryden.*